

## SQUADRON TO HAVANA

This Order Was Issued  
Yesterday.

### IT DECLARERS WAR.

The Culmination of the Days  
Events So Regarded.

### WOODFORD GIVEN PASSPORTS

Right of President to De-  
clare Policy

### ON PRIVATEERING QUESTIONED

In the Senate by Senator Money—Ex-  
port of Coal is Now Forbidden by  
Law—Congressman Walker was  
Disposed to Delay the Meas-  
ure But was Persuaded  
to Abandon His Inten-  
tion—Proposed Re-  
duction in the  
Term of En-  
listment

**WASHINGTON, April 21.—**War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by Congress.

The stirring events of yesterday were succeeded to-day with rapidity by others of equal importance culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron for Havana. This practically is an act of war, so the war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from to-day, April 21, 1898.

Two minutes after the opening of the State Department this morning word came from Minister Woodford that the Spanish government having anticipated and prevented his intention to present the President's ultimatum, he had asked for his passport. The ministry in a public statement said it regarded the action of Congress as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic relations with the United States and placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

### ORDER FOR BLOCKADE.

Minister Woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special Cabinet meeting to outline a plan of campaign, or to ratify the executive plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic board of the army and navy. The immediate result was the order for the North Atlantic squadron to begin the blockade of Havana. How much further than this the Cabinet programme is in deliberation cannot be said to-day.

All movements of troops will be guarded with the greatest care from undue publicity in order to prevent the enemies from taking advantage of the information.

The North Atlantic squadron under Captain Sampson makes a splendid array of fine vessels, comprising battleships Iowa and Indiana, monitors like the Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite, armored cruisers like the New York, flagship, protected cruisers, such as the Cincinnati, Marblehead and Montgomery; gunboats like the Atlanta, Wachusett and Atlanta; regular torpedo boats, as the Ericsson, Cushing, Winslow and the like, not to speak of the large number of fast yachts and other vessels that have been added to the fleet by purchase. This force is quite competent to blockade all the ports in Cuba, or at least all of the ports connecting by rail with Havana and is likely to be used to supply that place in the event of siege with food and munitions of war.

This statement is to be taken with the understanding that it does not contemplate the coming to Cuban waters of the Spanish fleet. In such case the probable policy would be to abandon the blockade and endeavor to force the Spanish fleet to battle.

**MINISTER WOODFORD'S ACTION.**  
Minister Woodford's actions during the day as reported to the State Department in a late telegram, indicated that he was following a perfectly prepared programme. A significant feature of his message was the statement that the Spanish government notified him that it regarded the withdrawal of Minister Polo yesterday as terminating the diplomatic negotiations, showing that it was not disposed to accept the expressed intent of our government to continue Mr. Woodford a medium of communication until Saturday noon.

Mr. Woodford also announced that he had instructed Consul-General Bowen at Barcelona to cause all American Consuls in Spain to immediately withdraw from the country. He further stated that he had informed the Spanish government, after asking for his passport, that he had placed the American Legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally in the hands of the British subject.

Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following resolution:

"That the President is hereby authorized in his discretion and with such limitations and exceptions as shall seem to him expedient to prohibit the exportation of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States until otherwise ordered by Congress."

**M.R. MONEY'S CRITICISM.**

When the sundry civil bill was laid before the Senate its consideration being by agreement under the five minute rule, Mr. Money, of Mississippi, said he had noticed in a morning paper the statement that the Spanish fleet had been sent there, and, during the approaching war, be was privatising by the United States and that this government would abide by the treaty of Paris made in 1898.

**NORE SHIPS.**

The Navy Department to-day, ashore from giving the orders to the squadron, continued the work of adding to the navy and purchasing another ship at Norfolk, as an auxiliary craft, and some small yachts.

The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

(From a photograph taken last Wednesday by Homer & Clark.)

### STIRRED UP WAR BUT WON'T FIGHT.

The Loud Talkers are Not  
Volunteering.

### HOMES ARE MADE SAD

Young Men Tell Their Families They  
Must Leave Them.

### ORGANIZATIONS TO BREAK UP.

If the Plan Proposed for Re-organi-  
zing the Militia is Carried Into Ef-  
fect, the Virginia Brigade Will  
Lose Its Commandant and  
His Staff—The Regiments  
May Not be Kept Intact.

The reaction has come.

Those who were loudest in clamoring for war are, as a rule, gradually coming to the conclusion that fighting is not such a good thing after all. The men who took such great delight in denouncing the President and Congress for delaying action, are not rushing forward to volunteer to go to Cuba. Nor have those who burned the President in effigy offered to fight the battles of their country.

The militiamen have never been anxious for war. They have always been ready to answer the call of their State or their country, but they have not cried out for war at any cost.

A DAY OF SUSPENSE.

Yesterday was a day of great suspense among those who will have to do the fighting. They did not know what hour they would be called out nor where they would be sent. Most of the volunteers have made up their minds to go wherever they may be ordered by the State and Federal authorities. As a rule, they have made their arrangements to go home for an indefinite period.

In many Richmond homes yesterday, there were affecting scenes. The family assembled to hear what might have been practically the parting words of father, husband and son. Many of the militiamen are young married men with small children. They led their wives to believe until yesterday that there was no danger of the Richmond troops being ordered out. The situation became too critical to longer conceal the fact that serious times were at hand. In a number of homes tears were shed when the dreaded news was confirmed by those who had contended that they would not be ordered out.

GO ANYWHERE.

There were present forty-seven of the fifty-eight members and after explanations and discussions, the company voted twenty-one for service as United States volunteers for service anywhere, thirty-six for service within the United States with the understanding that they would not be ordered beyond the limits of the United States.

In this vote is included the twenty-one who volunteered for service anywhere.

Eleven voted not to volunteer.

All the votes cast on the condition that the company go under its present officers.

ROANOKE TROOPS PATRIOTIC.

ROANOKE, VA., April 21.—Special.

The military companies of this city met to-night and took in a large number of recruits. Company "E," Second Regiment, sent a telegram to Governor Tyler offering a full quota of men to follow the United States flag anywhere it may lead.

Company "G," Second Regiment, voted almost unanimously to volunteer.

WILL OBEY ORDERS.

FRANKLIN, SOUTHAMPTON CO., VA., April 21.—Special.

The Franklin Light Infantry assembled with full ranks to-morrow evening, and took in a large number of recruits.

The members expressed themselves as being ready and willing, as Virginia volunteers, to obey orders from the commander-in-chief.

THE LETTER CRITICISED.

The letter to the captains of companies

directing that a poll of their men be

made to ascertain how many of them are

permitted to go to Cuba seems to

have opened up the way to some extent

for the many people to make known

their grievances. One officer speaking of

"I think it was unwise and unnecessary."

The members expressed themselves as being

opposed to promiscuous volunteerism

from the organized companies, believing that it would materially tend to

the disorganization of the State militia.

Mr. Money said that he could not be

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